

ROBES OF ENGLISH JUDGES

Immense Number of Frills Considered Necessary to Furnish Sufficient Dignity.

In illustration of a recent article on the judges of Old England a series of portraits of eminent judges in costume was given in the Standard. It may be interesting to Standard readers to have a brief description of the robes of office actually worn by the judicial dignitaries of the old land as furnished us by Messrs. Ede, Son & Ravenscroft of Chancery Lane, London, E. C., the lord high chancellor, the master of the rolls, and the president of the divorce division, all wear the same kind of full dress which is as follows: Full court suit of velvet, consisting of coat, waistcoat and breeches, black silk stockings, shoes with gilt buckles, black damask robe trimmed with gold. The costume also comprises full bottomed wig and court hat, lace frills, ruffles, bands and bagwig.

The lord chief justice of England wears a full court suit of black cloth, but the buckles on his shoes are steel and not gilt. He wears moreover a scarlet cloth robe with hood and mantle trimmed with ermine with scarf tipped; girdle, bands, full-bottomed wig and hat complete the costume.

Firehook Brings Death.

An engine firehook that he carried over his shoulder caused the death by electric shock of Charles E. Spayde, a fireman on the New Haven railroad, near New York city. Spayde, whose home was in New Haven, was firing on a freight train bound for Boston. Passing through New Rochelle the firehook he had been using tumbled out of the engine. The train was running very slowly and he leaped off and picked up the rod. Climbing on a car he walked toward the tender, carrying the rod on his shoulder. He forgot about the overhead wires, heavily charged. The rod touched one of them and the current shot through his body, killing him instantly.

He rolled from the car to the tracks and the train cut off his legs. Railroad men who ran up found his clothing on fire, ignited by the electricity. The coroner found the upper part of Spayde's body had been burned almost black.

Once Enough.

"I am not an inquisitive man," said the minister, "but there is one thing I would like to know. Why do people who marry more than once never get the minister who tied the first knot to tie the second or third or fourth?"

"I have married enough couples to earn for me the title of marrying parson. Many of those people were prominent enough socially to get their doings recorded in the newspapers and I learn through that medium that a fairly large percentage of them marry again. But they never ask me to officiate.

"Why don't they? Didn't I bring them good luck the first time? Has their experience prejudiced them against me personally, or is there a superstition that prevents a man being married twice by the same minister?"

"Even members of my own congregation who marry again seek a strange minister. Why?"

A Woman's Gracious Act.

An Italian woman trudged out of Central Park early one day carrying a baby, while three little toddlers hung to her skirts, says the New York Sun. Having slept in the park all night with the children, she was on her way home to Cherry street, four miles away—and the sun beat down on the plaza hot enough to melt the asphalt.

A handsomely dressed woman looked from her motor at the sight, when she stopped the chauffeur and stepped out. She listened to the story and then called a taxicab, into which the five were huddled. The driver held his hand out and received \$3 and the Cherry street address. As he started up the poor Italian looked seemingly in a daze at the woman before her.

"Graci!" faintly whispered the astonished mother.

Helpful.

The little Quaker sat behind two ladies of the four hundred at the opera.

"I am cold," complained one, so that he could hear.

He leaned forward and touched her gently on the shoulder.

"I think," said he, "that what these needs is another necklace."

A Sense of Danger.

"I see they have been using kerosene to rid these swamps of mosquitoes."

"Yassir," replied Uncle Raspberry "An' I specks dat'll terrify 'em some I feels kind of oneasy myself every time I sees a lightning bug stab in dat direction."

Next Time.

Stella—Did your father pay you bills?

Bella—Yes; merely said he would veto them next time.

LESS WATER WASTE

Large Volumes Are Lost by Absorption and Seepage.

One of Most Common Sources of Loss is Poor Preparation of Soil—Too Shallow Irrigation is Another Cause.

Recent investigation made by the experiment station have shown that the quantity of water which plants use forms but a small part of that which is diverted from streams for irrigation purpose. Large volumes are lost by absorption and seepage in the earthen channels of canal systems. Similar losses occur in the ditches which supply farms, and a large part of the remainder is wasted in irrigating crops. The farmer is chiefly concerned in lessening the waste of water in his supply ditch and on his farm. In localities where water is scarce, the supply ditch should be made water-tight. This may be done by lining the channel with cement concrete, cement plaster, asphalt, heavy crude oil, or clay puddle. Flumes or pipes may also be used as a substitute for an earthen ditch.

One of the most common sources of loss of water is poor preparation of the surface. When the soil is irrigated by flooding from field laterals an uneven surface causes needless waste of water, extra labor in spreading it over the surface, and smaller yields. The water flows into the low places, which receive too much and may become water-logged, while the high places are left without water and the crop thereon is dwarfed. The surface between field laterals should be so evenly graded that water will flow in a thin sheet over the entire surface, the excess being caught up by the lower lateral.

Another common cause of waste is the lack of attendance. Water is often turned on a portion of a field and permitted to run without attention for hours and even days. On some farms the irrigators look after the water for ten hours and turn it loose for the balance of the day. Under this practice the low places receive too much, the high places little or none, and a large part flows off the field to the injury of the road and adjoining farms.

Too shallow and too frequent irrigation is another source of waste. Wetting the surface and neglecting to cultivate it afterwards may result in the loss by evaporation of three-fourths of the water which is applied in this way. For most plants, and for all deep-rooted plants in particular, the ground should be so prepared that water would readily percolate to a considerable depth beneath the surface and enough water should be applied to moisten the subsoil.

"SAND" TURNED INTO DOLLARS

"Desert Wastes," Thought Useless Few Years Ago, Redeemed by Means of Irrigation.

Nobody needs to worry any longer over the fact that most of the naturally arable land of this country is occupied. The results already achieved from the irrigation of large tracts of what, a few years ago, still believed to be "desert wastes" forever useless, show that most of this "sand" can be literally turned into dollars.

There is water enough—the only problem is capital, and engineering ability for the husbanding of natural water supplies and the systematic spreading of them over thirsty soil which then becomes astonishingly fertile.

The irrigation work in this country already completed and under way will redeem more than 60 million acres of the desert, ready for cultivation, ready to add half a million prosperous homes to the millions already established.

It is estimated that by these means the soil of this country would be made to support in comfort fully five times its present population.

Those who cultivate these redeemed desert spaces agree that the profits are greater and surer than from land which depends upon the uncertain rainfall for its productivity. They declare that the gentle and timely seeping of water from irrigation ditches through the soil is the ideal way of watering it, whereas rains often come at the wrong time, often in deluges, and overwhelm young crops, and, often yet, too late to save the burnt-up verdure.

Care of Milk Pails.

The milk pails should always be covered, and never allowed to stand open in the barnyard. A failure to do this may cause your milk to be contaminated. Many dairymen cover their pails with cheese cloth while they are milking and milk through the cloth.

Hints and Ideas.

Any experienced poultry raiser can frequently tell you many valuable hints and practical ideas that never find their way into print.

Product of Cow.

Every man who milks cows should have a standard of production toward which he is grading his herd.

CABBAGE NEEDS MUCH WATER

Frequency and Number of Irrigations Depends on the Soil and Amount of Rainfall.

(By E. R. BENNETT, Colorado Agricultural College.)

Few crops are more particular about water than the cabbage. Although it is a gross feeder it will soon wilt and stop growing if the soil is dry, and on the other hand, if the land becomes water-logged the plants will turn yellow and stop growth. The frequency and number of irrigations then depends on the character of the soil and the amount of rainfall. If soils are light and gravelly, with good under drainage, the irrigations must be frequent and there is little danger of over-watering.

The harvesting of cabbage is a very simple operation, as the markets reached are not exacting. The wagon is driven into the field, the heads cut with a knife, so as to leave just enough of the green leaves to cover the white tissue of the head, then thrown on to the wagon. Not all the heads will be ready for market at the same time, so the fields have to be gone over twice or three times before all the crop is taken off.

If the crop is to be shipped the cabbages are hauled direct to the cars. After being weighed the cabbages are either crated, sacked, or sometimes loaded on to the cars loose. One of the most serious insect pests up to the present time is the little black flea beetle (Epitrix cucumeris). These insects feed on the stems and cotyledons of the plants just as the seedlings break through the ground. If the insects are plentiful they sometimes destroy all the plants. Growers frequently fail to locate the trouble because of the small size of the insects and their habit of jumping away from the plants when disturbed. This pest is particularly troublesome if the soil forms a crust so that the insects can find protection under the crust as the seedling comes up.

Several remedies, such as ashes, ground tobacco stems, lime and insect powder, have been used with varying degrees of success. If the insects are numerous the only method of preventing the trouble is to grow the plants in coldframes where the insects can be shut out till the plants are large enough to resist the attacks.

VALUABLE WATER IS WASTED

Profits of Alfalfa Growing Can Be Greatly Increased if More Care and Skill Exercised.

The profits of alfalfa growing can be greatly increased if more care and skill are exercised. The western irrigator has seldom been able financially to dig his ditches and prepare his fields in such way as to insure the most efficient irrigation and the highest profits. In consequence valuable water is wastefully applied to land that is in no fit condition to be irrigated. On the large acreage in irrigated alfalfa this amounts to an enormous loss. This fact, considered in connection with the importance of the crop, the rapidly increasing area devoted to its growth and the large number of farmers who are settling in the west and who will be for years dependent in a large measure on alfalfa for a livelihood, would seem to warrant greater interest in preparing the soil so as to get a perfect stand. We are not getting enough tonnage from the acre already in the plant and the area itself could be very largely increased.

DAIRY NOTES.

Stirring the cream frequently while ripening will make more butter.

Brine makes a more even distribution of the saline flavor than dry salt can do.

It takes several years for a cow to reach her full capacity in milk production.

If milking is properly done it gives pleasure and satisfaction to the cow instead of pain.

A careful external examination assists greatly in determining the value of a dairy cow.

More butter fat can be gotten out of the cream if the cream is well ripened before churning.

To be able to produce great quantities of milk a cow must be developed in those parts where milk is made.

A point in the storing of butter is that heavily salted butter does not keep as well as butter which is lightly salted.

Get rid of that cow which gives milk that shows white beans clear to the bottom. She is your worst hindrance.

Because the weather is cool, that is no reason why the separator should be permitted to go two or three days without washing. Do it every time you use it.

If you cannot and will not milk clean, stay out of the stable and let some one who will do the work. That man will pay for his hire if you have many cows.

Fighting Vermin.

The mites and lice of different families, increase and multiply more rapidly than anything else; so begin the battle at once and keep at it. Carry the battle into the enemy's territory the roost pen, brooding coops and houses and fight with vengeance.

Sitting House and Fence.

Each recurring season emphasizes the need of a sitting house and a her proof fence around the little chicken yard, if the other hen yard is not well fenced.



Odd Answers to Teachers' Questions



WASHINGTON.—One of the principals in the Washington public schools has been telling her friends of some amusing incidents of the final examinations before the close of the schools for the summer.

Among the questions she gave to the children in the third grade was: "Name the five races of man." Imagine her surprise when one tot answered: "Automobile races, horse races, airship races, foot races and bicycle races."

Another question was: "Name some of the organs of men." To this one child replied: "Mouth organ, hand organ, pipe organ."

The spinal cord was defined as a string running from the back of the head to the bottom of the heels. "Ears," said one, "are just as important as good clothes and should be taken care of just as well. Don't let bugs crawl into your ears, but if one should get in there syringe your ear with soap suds and afterwards drop some molasses into it."

Rural Free Delivery Is Growing Fast



THE rural free delivery service of the United States means the distribution of nearly 3,000,000 letters and parcels annually along the highways and byways of every state and territory from Maine to Alaska. A force of 41,000 carriers daily go over the routes assigned to them, says a writer in the Bookkeeper.

Bringing the mail to the farmer now costs the nation \$36,000,000 a year in salaries for the carriers, expense of examining new routes, maintaining postoffices, payments of inspectors, special agents, clerks and chiefs of bureaus.

To secure information to make changes in routes and carriers, where deemed necessary, to establish new routes and to record and tabulate statistics and data for the postmaster general as well as for the public, a force of only 110 persons is required in Washington, in spite of the great amount of office work and correspondence that must be finished daily.

More than a million letters are received and answered by the department of rural free delivery in a year. Many of those received are merely addressed to the department. To save time of opening and reading missives not properly directed is a part of the

Baseball and the Declaration Mixed



Promptly at ten o'clock a bald-headed man in a frock coat arose on the flag draped stand in front of the city building cleared his throat and began:

"When the course of human ev—"

Across the way the megaphone man interrupted with:

"Milan is at the bat—Ball one!"

"vents it becomes necessary," continued the bald-headed reader.

"Foul—Strike one," roared the megaphone.

The masculine portion of the listeners became restive. Their attention turned in the direction of the megaphone man and their backs toward the bald-headed patriot.

"For one people to dissolve the poll—"

"He hits to left—For two bases—Lellvelt at the bat—"

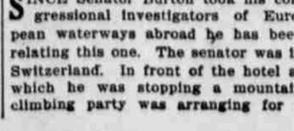
By this time 794 male members of the Independence day audience had dashed madly across to Newspaper Row. Of the original audience of the "safe and sane" celebration, 134 women and 22 children, a salubriously intoxicated cab driver and the police guard remained.

"Lellvelt sacrifices—Elberfeld singles—Milan scores."

"Hurrah!—Wow! Wow!" bel lowed the crowd and the remainder of the reading of the glorious document was interspersed with "Good boy, Doc!" "Oh, you Gabby Street!" for 14 hot innings.

But Boston won.

Why Burton Didn't Climb Mountains



SINCE Senator Burton took his congressional investigators of European waterways abroad he has been relating this one. The senator was in Switzerland. In front of the hotel at which he was stopping a mountain climbing party was arranging for a

"Poison," wrote another, "should be doctored at once and not allowed to run on as it is dangerous. Don't treat poison rough—it is liable to run into blood poison. If anyone should take poison it is a good idea to keep it as high up out of reach as possible."

"You ought to keep poison in a little room under lock and key in a little bottle and the cork in so it can't be got out and hide the key and have skeleton on the bottle and not let nobody go in there."

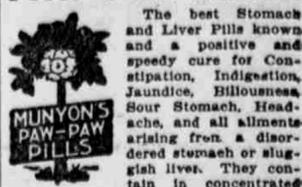
"A good anty dote for poison," said one, "is to take a teaspoonful of soap suds every ten minutes to make you vomit till the doctor comes." (It is awful to think of the doctor's being delayed several hours.)

A class of six-grade pupils were asked to write a short biographical sketch of Longfellow. One member of the class proudly submitted the following:

"H. W. Longfellow was a grand man. He wrote both poems and poetry. He graduated at Bowdoin and afterwards taught the same school where he graduated. He didn't like teaching and decided to learn some other trade, so his school furnished him money to go to Europe and learn to be a poet. He wrote many beautiful poems for children. He wrote 'Billy, the Blacksmith.'"

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TOO SHORT A TIME.



Wise—Why did that woman's club

disband? Sharpe—The majority adopted a resolution limiting the time of each member for speaking on any topic to two hours.

How He Kept the Law. "I noticed," said the friend-who-could-be-trusted, after a trip through the factory where preserves are made, "that a white powder is first put in the cans, and that the preserves are then put in the white powder."

"Yes," explained the proprietor to the friend-who-could-be-trusted, "that white powder is a preservative. You see we are compelled to put the preservative in a preservative because an idiotic requirement of the government makes it unlawful for us to put a preservative in the preserves."

Comparing Notes. Mrs. Newly—My little Robbie is remarkably strong; he is only four years old, but he can raise his high chair with one hand!

Mr. Spooler—Oh, that's nothing; in the apartment house where I try to do my sleeping there's a baby that's only four months old, and that child can raise the roof with no hand at all!

Real Novelty.

Knocker—Say, here's an original baseball story.

Second Senior—How's that?

Knocker—Here wins game in eighth inning instead of ninth.—Yale Record.

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